

XXXIX. On some new Species of *Erycina*. By W. W. SAUNDERS, Esq., F.L.S.

[Read 5th February, 1849]

IN the following paper I propose giving descriptions of several new species of the tailed *Erycinas*, for the discovery of which Entomology is indebted chiefly to the exertions of Mr. Jurgensen in Mexico, of Mr. D. Dyson in Honduras and Venezuela, and more recently to Messrs. Wallace and Bates in the vicinity of Para. At the same time I shall add references to the species already described, so as at once to bring under the eye all that is at present known of this interesting group of diurnal *Lepidoptera*.

I do not find that this group has been treated on since the publication of M. Morisse's monograph in the 6th vol. of the *Annales* of the Entomological Society of France. This author enumerates six species, and I am fortunate now in being able to double this number. Our knowledge of the various species is still very imperfect, and in several instances only one sex is known. As the sexes vary greatly in outline and colouring, further investigation will in all probability prove that some of the species founded upon the female sex will not stand good. In geographical range the species appear to be confined to the continent of tropical America, Mexico being the northern, and Brazil the southern, limits of their range. Several sub-genera have been proposed for dividing the tailed *Erycinas*; but, looking to the imperfect knowledge we yet possess of the species, and the length of the palpi, on which the sub-genera chiefly depend for characters, how these palpi gradually diminish by almost imperceptible degrees, from the long porrect ones to those scarcely apparent, I shall for the present include all the species under the generic term *Erycina*, with such divisions as appear to be desirable for bringing the species most nearly allied together. In determining the species I have received assistance from my friend Mr. E. Doubleday, who has kindly furnished me with descriptions of those species which I could not without get access to so readily as he is able to. For the excellent figures accompanying this paper I am indebted to the talented pencil of another friend, Mr. Westwood.

TABULAR ARRANGEMENT OF THE SPECIES.

ERYCINA.

Wings not transparent.

Tails of the wings long and narrow. Palpi much projecting.

ERYCINA, Bois.

1. *Butes*. (Clerck.)
2. *Rhetus*. (Cram.)
3. *Thia*. (Morisse.)
- 4? *Aristoderus*. (Bois.)

Tails of the wings broad, varying in length.

Palpi slightly projecting.

DIORHINA, Morisse.

5. *Laonome*. (Morisse.)
6. *Dysonii*. (Saunders.)
7. *Psecas*. (E. Doubleday, Brit. Mus. Cat.)
8. *Iphinoe*. (Hüb.)

Palpi little apparent.

ZEONIA, Morisse.

Wings without blue shades on the undersides.

White banded.

9. *Jurgenseni*. (Saunders.)
10. *Periander*. (Cram.)
11. *Calphurnia*. (Saunders.)

Yellow banded.

12. *Aulestes*. (Cram.)
13. *Glaphyra*. (E. Doubleday, Brit. Mus. Cat.)
14. *Pandama*. (E. Doubleday, Brit. Mus. Cat.)
15. *Tedia*. (Cram.)
16. *Lysippus*. (Drury.)

Wings of the males with blue shades on the undersides.

Red banded.

17. *Pyretus*. (Cram.)
 18. *Julia*. (E. Doubleday.)
 19. *Montezeuma*. (Saunders.)
- Yellow banded.
20. *Inca*. (Saunders.)

Wings transparent.

- ♂ 21. *Chorineus*. (Cram.)
 ♀ 22. *Heliconoides*. (Swainson.)
 ♂ 23. *Timandra*. (Saunders.)
 ♀ 24. *Xantippus*. (G. R. Gray.)

Sp. 1. *Erycina Butes*.

Papilio Butes, Clerck, Icon. Tab. 46.

—— *Licarsis*, Fab. Ent. Syst.

Erycina Licarsis, Godt. Enc. M.

Rhetus Crameri, Swainson, Zool. Ill. 2 Ser. t. 33.

Erycina Licarsis, Morisse, Ann. Soc. Ent. France.

Diorhina Rhetus, Brit. Mus. Cat., p. 3.

Diorhina Butes, Brit. Mus. Cat., p. 4.

Hab. Brazil, Venezuela, &c.

In my own collection, and that of the British Museum, &c.

This is one of the species which occurs most frequently in collections, and is subject to vary in the brightness of its colours. A very beautiful variety is figured at Pl. XX. fig. 6, which differs from the type in almost entirely wanting the blue at the base of the anterior wings, and in having the crimson mark of the posterior wings extending nearly to the outer margin.

Sp. 2. *Erycina Rhetus*.

Papilio Rhetus, Cramer, Tab. 63, fig. G.

Hab. Surinam, (Cramer).

Upon careful examination of all the allied species and comparing them with Cramer's figure, the latter appears to represent a distinct species, and may be known by the long black tails to the wings, the small crimson spot on the inner margin of the posterior wings, and the obsolete bluish band which appears immediately behind the latter.

Sp. 3. *Erycina Thia*, Morisse, Annales de la Soc. Ent. de France, vol. 6, Pl. 11, figs. 3 and 4.

Diorhina Thia, Brit. Museum Cat., p. 4.

Hab. Mexico, (Morisse).

„ Honduras, (Dyson).

In my own collection and that of the British Museum.

Sp. 4. *Erycina Aristoderus*, Boisduval, Annales of the Soc. Ent. de France, vol. 6, p. 420.

Hab. Cayenne, (Morisse).

This is only known to me by the description above referred to.

Sp. 5. *Erycina Laonome*.

Diorhina Laonome, Morisse, Ann. Soc. Ent. de France, vol. 6, pl. 14, figs. 5 and 6.

Erycina Iphinoe, ♂, Godt. Encyc. Méthod. t. ix. p. 565, 567, according to Morisse.

Hab. Brazil.

„ Venezuela, (Mr. Dyson).

In my own collection and that of the British Museum.

Not an uncommon species.

Sp. 6. *Erycina Dysonii*. (Pl. XX. fig. 1 and 1 a, ♂ ;
fig. 2 and 2 a, ♀.)

Anterior wings above black, each crossed with two obscure whitish narrow transverse parallel bands, the outer one nearly central, the inner one about midway between the outer one and the base of the wing, the ground colour between the bands having a rich bluish-purple iridescence. The posterior wings, each produced into a longish rather acutely pointed tail, having a large tooth on the inner margin at the base; above black, tinted with a rich changeable purplish-blue colour extending over the whole surface, except on the outer and inner margins, with two obscure narrow, dull, whitish bands, corresponding in direction to those of the anterior wing, and terminating at a curved irregular band of crimson colour, which commences on the inner margin a little below the apex of the abdomen, thence curving downwards for a short distance, crosses more than half the wing in an upwards direction, leading to the anterior angle, and has a small oval crimson spot a little above its termination; also with two faintish white streaks immediately under the crimson band, a white speck on the tip of the tail, and another on the indentation caused by the tooth at the base of the tail, which is black.

Undersides of the wings dull brownish-black, crossed with bands corresponding with those of the upper surface, but broader; the colour between the bands with a dull purplish iridescence; and the upper wings having an oblong crimson spot at the base on

the anterior margin. Head, antennæ, and body black; the abdomen with a yellow streak on each side; legs fulvous.

Hab. Venezuela, (Dyson).

Expansion of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

In my own collection and that of the British Museum.

The foregoing is the description of the male insect discovered in Venezuela by Mr. Dyson, after whom I have named the species. The female differs in having the upper surface of a silvery-grey tinged with blue at the base, traversed by two broad, distinct, whitish bands, in the same position as the slender lines in the male. The tails of the posterior wings have a distinct white litura at the base. The lower surface only differs from the upper in being rather paler and less brightly coloured.

Sp. 7. *Erycina Psecas*. (Pl. XX. fig. 4 and 4 a.)

Diorhina Psecas, Brit. Mus. Cat., p. 3.

Above anterior wings of a brilliant changing blue, from the base to beyond the middle; the costa and the outer margin fuscous. The posterior wings are also of a brilliant blue, with the outer margin fuscous. Close to the base of the anterior wings is a pale bluish-white subhyaline fascia, commencing at the sub-costal nervule, crossing the wing and being continuous with a similar band on the posterior wings, which does not reach their inner margin. At the extremity of the cell of the anterior wings is a similar band, crossing them from close to the costa to the inner margin, not far from the anal angle; this band is continued on the posterior wings nearly to the third median nervule. Externally to this band the wings are fuscous. At its termination is a bright crimson transverse irregular band, extending to the inner margin, curved upwards at both its extremities. From this to the anal angle is a black patch. The tails are of a brilliant blue, are tipped with white, and have a faint white cloud at their base; the cilia also white at the anal angle. Below the blue colour of the upper surface is replaced by fuscous, the white marks more distinct; the base of the anterior wing has a crimson spot above the sub-costal nervule. Abdomen black, with a red line.

Hab. Bolivia, (Bridges).

Expansion of wings $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches.

In the collection of the British Museum.

For the above description of this new species I am indebted to Mr. E. Doubleday.

Sp. 8. *Erycina Iphinoe*.
Ancylaris Iphinoe, Hübner, Gayer, vol. 3.

I only know this species by the figure of Hübner in the volume above quoted.

Sp. 9. *Erycina Jurgensenii*. (Pl. XX. fig. 3.)

Wings above black-brown; the anterior with two transverse white bands, one broad, nearly central, slightly curving outwards and somewhat narrower towards the anterior margin, where it terminates in a crimson oblong spot; the other, between the band just described and the lateral margin, running nearly parallel to the former, somewhat curved outwardly, narrow, and terminating near the posterior angle. The posterior wings produced into a broad, rather elongate, obtuse diverging tail, with a strong tooth on the inner margin, and partly crossed by two white bands; the inner one broad, arising immediately under the broad band of the anterior wing, curving inwards, and terminating somewhat below the apex of the abdomen; the outer narrow, near and parallel to the exterior margin, terminating on the same level as the broader band, having also two crimson spots; one elongated, band-like, arising from the posterior termination of the broader band, from whence it curves upwards to the interior margin of the wing, which it reaches a little below the apex of the abdomen; the other nearly oval, placed about midway between the former and the base of the tail. On the interior margin of the wing, between the two crimson spots, is a small white spot; and there is also a faint white streak, running from the oval crimson spot, parallel with the inner margin of the tail, and terminating about midway along the outer margin; the sinuosities of the inner margin of the tail and the tips of the same are fringed with white. The undersides of the wings correspond in colouring to the upper. Head, antennæ, body, and legs black-brown.

Hab. Mexico.

Expansion of wings, $2\frac{2}{10}$ inches.

In my own collection.

This is a female, collected by Mr. Jurgensen, a Swedish gentleman, who lost his life while acting as natural history collector in Mexico, after whom I have named the species. It may possibly be the female of *Erycina Montezuma*, hereafter described. Both were collected in the same country, and sent home in the same box.

Sp. 10. *Erycina Periander*.Pap. *Periander*, Cramer, Tab. 188, C.

Hab. Surinam.

I only know this from the figure of Cramer, quoted above.

Sp. 11. *Erycina Calpharnia*. (Pl. XX. fig. 7 and 7 a.)

Wings above dark umber-brown; the anterior ones, each with a nearly central transverse broadish white band, somewhat curved outwardly, and narrowing towards the anterior margin. Posterior wings, each produced into a broad gradually tapering long tail, with a broad gradually attenuated white band, arising immediately under the band of the anterior wing, and running thence nearly parallel with the outer margin to a point a little below the termination of the abdomen, where the colour changes to orange, and the band is continued, in a much narrower and uneven way, to the interior margin of the tail, running close to and parallel with the margin for more than half its length. The wing is fringed with white externally, from the anterior angle to the extremity of the tail, and a patch of white fringe occurs near the anal angle. The undersides of the wings correspond in colouring with the upper-sides, except that the umber-brown colour, between the band and the body, changes to greyish-ash, and on the posterior wing a narrow white band inclines upwards from the commencement of the orange band to the base of the abdomen. The orange band is also partly discontinued, appearing as an elongated patch, and a narrow streak along the interior margin of the tail. Head and antennæ dark umber-brown. Thorax and abdomen dark umber-brown above; whitish-ash below. Legs whitish-ash.

Hab. — ?

Expansion of wings, $2\frac{3}{10}$ inches.

In the collection of Mr. Conrad Loddiges.

For a knowledge of this fine female, the largest of the tailed *Erycinas* which I have seen, I am indebted to Mr. C. Loddiges, who kindly lent me the specimen to describe. He is not aware from what part of the world it was obtained.

Sp. 12. *Erycina Aulestes*.*Papilio Aulestes*, Cramer, Tab. 128 G.

Hab. Surinam. (Cramer.)

I am only acquainted with this from the figure given by Cramer, above quoted.

Sp. 13. *Erycina Glaphyra*. (Pl. XXI. fig. 3 and 3 a.)

E. Doubleday, Brit. Mus. Cat. p. 3.

Wings above black; the anterior, each with two transverse bands, one broad, placed about one-third the length of the wing from the base, curving outwards, and narrowing towards the anterior margin, bright yellowish-orange; the other yellowish-white, narrow, somewhat obscure, parallel to the former, and about midway between it and the lateral margin. The posterior wings each produced into a broad, somewhat elongated, rather obtuse diverging tail, sinuate on the anterior margin, with a broadish, central, bright, yellowish-orange band arising under the broad band of the anterior wing, and running thence longitudinally to a point somewhat beyond the apex of the abdomen, where it assumes a crimson colour, and, changing direction, proceeds to the interior margin of the wing, nearly at right angles to its previous course; also with a short, broadish, crimson, undulating band, with a white speck at the commencement, arising on the interior margin of the wing, a little above the base of the tail, and running diagonally across the latter to its outer margin, having a course nearly parallel to the inner margin; also with a faint white interrupted streak between the yellow band and the outer margin, with which it runs nearly parallel; and also having three white specks on the fringe of the outer margin of the wing, two specks on the fringe of the inner margin, and the tip of the tail the same colour. Undersides of the wings coloured and marked as the uppersides, except that the marginal bands are more decided and broader. Head, antennæ, body and legs black; the abdomen with two lateral yellow streaks, one on each side, and two faint white streaks on the underside.

Hab. Para. (Messrs. Wallace and Bates.)

Expansion of wings, $1\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

In my own Collection and that of the British Museum.

This is a female. The specimens that I have examined vary somewhat in size.

Sp. 14. *Erycina Pandama*. (Pl. XX. fig. 5 and 5 a.)

E. Doubleday, Brit. Mus. Cat. p. 3.

Above wings black, crossed near the middle by a transverse fascia, broad and slightly curved on the anterior wings, narrower and bent at almost a right angle on the posterior. This fascia is luteous on the anterior wings, and also towards the anterior margin of the posterior wings, and of a crimson hue from the disc of the wing to the inner margin. At the origin of the tail is an

obliquely transverse crimson fascia, which does not quite touch either margin. The cilia of the posterior wings are dotted with white. The under surface scarcely differs from the upper, except in the transverse band of tail having a small white patch at the termination on the inner margin. Head, thorax, abdomen, antennæ and legs black.

Hab. Bahia.

Expansion of wings, $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches.

In the Collection at the British Museum.

For the foregoing description I am indebted to Mr. E. Doubleday. It is made from a female.

Sp. 15. *Erycina Tedeæ*. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 1 and 1 a.)

Papilio Tedeæ, Cramer, Tab. 102 (A).

Zonia Tedeæ, Morisse, Annales de la Societ  Ent. de France.
Vol. 6, p. 425.

Dark umber-brown; the anterior wings above with two transverse bands, one nearly central, broadish, well defined, pale yellow, — somewhat narrower, and curving inwards, as it approaches the posterior margin; the other narrow, obscure, dull yellow, commencing towards the apex, and thence curving outwards, runs in a waving line to the posterior angle, getting very faint as it approaches its termination; posterior wings each produced into a broad, obtuse, diverging tail, having two teeth on the outer margin, above with a pale yellow well-defined broadish band, commencing immediately under the broad band of the anterior wing, and running thence curves gently inwards, until it terminates in a point about midway between the external and internal margins of the wing, a little above the base of the tail; also with a dull yellow spot on the inner margin of the wing, a little below the apex of the abdomen, and a broadish, orange, undulating band, commencing with a white spot, on the inner margin of the base of the tail, and running diagonally across the tail to a point a little above the apex on the outer margin; also with a faint, dull, yellow streak parallel to the outer margin of the wing, on which are three white specks on the fringe; and there are three specks of the same colour, two on the inner margin, and one at the apex of the tail. Undersides of the wings with the same colouring and markings as the upper sides, with the exception of the marginal band of the anterior wings being broader and better defined, and the yellow longitudinal band of the posterior wings curving gently upwards at its extreme length, and terminating on the inner margin, under

the dull yellow spot of the upper sides. Head, antennæ and body black-brown. Abdomen with a yellow line on either side.

Hab. Surinam. (Cramer.)

Expansion of wings, $1\frac{6}{10}$ inches.

In the Collection of Mr. Conrad Loddiges.

For an opportunity of describing this rare insect I am indebted to Mr. C. Loddiges. No lengthened description from the specimen has before appeared. It has been only known up to the present time by the figure of Cramer. It is a female, and closely allied to the two females just described (*E. Glaphyra* and *E. Pandama*). Mr. Loddiges is not aware of the native locality of his specimen.

Sp. 16. *Erycina Lysippus*.

Pap. *Lysippus*, Drury, Vol. 1, pl. 22, figs. 3 and 4.

„ „ Cramer, Tab. 380 A.

Zonia Lysippus, Morisse, Annales of the Ent. Soc. France, Vol. 6, p. 425.

Hab. Para. (Wallace and Bates.)

Expansion of wings,

In my own collection and that of the British Museum.

I retain this species among the true *Erycinas*, because other Entomologists have done so on account of its short obtuse tail, but it appears to me to belong to another group, and should not be placed here. The specimens from Para have the ground-colour darker, and the yellow bands broader and brighter, than is represented in the figures of Drury and Cramer.

Sp. 17. *Erycina Pyretus*. (Pl. XXI. fig. 4 and 4 a.)

Pap. *Pyretus*, Cramer, Tab. 144, A. B.

Pap. *Melibæus*, Godt.

Zonia Melibæus, Morisse, Annales.

Erycina Julia, E. Doub., Brit. Mus. Cat.

Hab. Surinam. (Cramer.)

„ Bolivia. (Bridges.)

Expansion of wings, $1\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

I have thought it desirable to give a figure of this species, that the differences between it and the following closely-allied species may be the more easily distinguished.

Sp. 18. *Erycina Julia*. (Pl. XXI. fig. 1 and 1 a, ♂ ;
fig. 2 and 2 a, ♀.)

MALE.—Black, having the anterior wings above with a narrowish, transverse, well-defined, nearly central, straight crimson band. The posterior wings each produced into a short, obtuse, almost straight tail, having an obtuse tooth on the inner margin, with a narrowish crimson band, commencing immediately under the band of the anterior wing, and running down the centre to a point a little below the apex of the abdomen, where it suddenly curves nearly at right angles to its former course, and terminates on the inner margin; also with a large irregular crimson spot crossing the base of the tail, commencing nearly on the inner margin, with a small white speck, then running downwards, and getting gradually broader, suddenly rises again, and terminates near the outer margin with a hook-like point; also having a pale brownish streak parallel to the outer margin, on which are four white specks on the fringe, with another on the tips of the tail, and another on the inner margin of the tail of the same colour. Undersides of the wings entirely shaded with brilliant metallic blue, with a largish round crimson spot on the posterior margin of the anterior wings, and another undulating crimson spot on the inner margin of the posterior wings, corresponding with the termination of the crimson band of the upper side, and a round white spot at the base of the tail, on the inner margin. Head, antennæ and body black. Legs black, with blue reflections.

Expansion of wings, $1\frac{5}{16}$ inches.

FEMALE.—Black; anterior wings above with two transverse bands, one well-defined, narrowish, crimson, nearly central, crossing the wing in a gentle curve inwards; the other very narrow, obscure, yellowish-white, parallel to the former, and between it and the outer margin. Posterior wings produced each into a very broad, obtuse, much-diverging tail, sinuate on the interior margin, and slightly so on the outer margin of the wing, with two narrowish crimson bands; one arising under the crimson band of the anterior wing, and running down the centre to a little below the apex of the abdomen, there curves suddenly nearly at right angles to its former course, and terminates on the inner margin of the wing; the other slightly undulating, crossing the base of the tail parallel to the bend of the longitudinal band, and about midway between the latter and the inner margin of the tail; also having three white specks on the fringe of the outer margin of the wing, and the like number of white specks on the fringe of the

inner margin of the tail. The undersides of the wings coloured and marked as the upper sides, with the exception of the marginal band of the upper anterior wing being broader, well defined, and whiter, and the curve of the longitudinal band of the posterior wing running up the anterior margin quite to a point, and a yellow spot on the interior margin of the posterior wing, at the commencement of the transverse band. Head, antennæ and body black. Abdomen with a broad, yellow, lateral fascia on each side.

Hab. Para. (Messrs. Wallace and Bates.)

Expansion of wings, $1\frac{8}{10}$ inches.

In my own Collection and that of the British Museum.

This species, differing chiefly from *Pyretus* in the colouring of the underside of the wings and the shape of the crimson spot at the base of the tail, was first known by a specimen from Para, presented to the British Museum by Mr. J. P. G. Smith. Both sexes have been since sent home by Messrs. Wallace and Bates. This is the species which Mr. E. Doubleday intended to have named *Julia*, but by some error in the manuscript, the name *Julia* got affixed in the Catalogue of the British Museum to the true *Pyretus* of Cramer. I have much pleasure in carrying out in the name my friend's intentions.

Sp. 19. *Erycina Montezuma*. (Pl. XXI. fig. 5 and 5 a.)

Black, with a dull purplish iridescence. The anterior wings above with a narrow, nearly central crimson band, and a very obscure narrow dull brownish band, running parallel to the former band and midway between it and the external margin. Posterior wings produced each into a shortish obtuse diverging tail, having an obtuse tooth on the inner margin, and two obtuse teeth on the outer margin of the wing; above with a narrow crimson band arising immediately under the crimson band of the anterior wing, and running down the centre to a point a little below the apex of the abdomen, where it curves suddenly upwards at an acute angle and terminates on the interior margin of the wing; also with a nearly oval crimson spot situate at the base of the tail about midway between the outer and inner margins, and a narrow band of brilliant blue spots running parallel to the outer margin of the wing and terminating at the oval spot: and also with three white specks on the fringe of the outer margin of the wing, and the like number on the fringe of the inner margin of the tail; the whole tail has a brilliant blue iridescence in the proper light. Undersides with two broad brilliant metallic blue bands, crossed by black nervures

corresponding nearly in position with the bands on the upper sides, the inner one the broadest and terminating before the apex of the abdomen; the posterior wings margined externally with brilliant metallic blue, with a crimson oblong spot on the inner margin corresponding with the portion of the band on the upper side, which curves upwards: also an oval crimson spot under the oval spot of the upper side, and an obscurely marked white spot between the latter and the inner margin. Head, antennæ, legs and abdomen black, the latter having a yellow line on either side.

Hab. Mexico. (Jurgensen.)

Expansion of wings 2 inches.

In my own Collection and that of the British Museum.

This fine species was discovered by Mr. Jurgensen. The description is from a male insect, and the female is unknown, if it be not the *Ery. Jurgensenii* before described.

Sp. 20. *Erycina Inca*. (Pl. XXI. fig. 6 and 6 a.)

Black. The anterior wings above with a broadish bright golden yellow transverse central band, curving inwards on approaching the interior angle. The posterior wings each produced into a short obtuse diverging tail, having above an ill defined blue patch, with two paler points at the base of the tail, the blue colour in certain lights extending over the surface of the tail; also four white specks on the fringe of the outer margin of the wing, as well as two specks of the same colour on the fringe of the inner margin of the tail. Undersides of the wings tinted with rich metallic blue, the black colour of the wings showing through at the nervures and forming also a broad band common to both wings; in the anterior one corresponding with the yellow band on the upper surface, and on the posterior wings running parallel to the outer margin nearly to the base of the tail, where it curves upwards and terminates on the anterior margin of the wing, having immediately above its termination, a little distance from the margin, a small round yellow spot, and immediately below a small oblong rather obscure white spot. There is also on the anterior wings a yellowish obscure spot near the base on the underside, which is not visible until the wing be well expanded. Head, antennæ, body and legs black. Abdomen with a pale yellow line on each side.

Hab. Mexico. Jurgensen.

Expansion of wings 2 inches.

In my own Collection.

This fine and very distinct species was discovered in Mexico by Mr. Jurgensen. He only sent home a single specimen, which is a male.

Sp. 21. *Erycina Chorineus*.

Pap. Chorineus, Cramer, Tab. 59 A.

Erycina Octavius, Godt.

Pap. Octavius, Fab.

Zeonis Octavius, Morisse.

Hab. Guiana. (Cramer.)

I only know this by the figure of Cramer; it is very distinct and easily known by the peculiar position of the crimson spot at the base of the tail.

Sp. 22. *Erycina Heliconides*.

Zeonis Heliconides, Swainson, Zool. Illus. pl. 111.

Hab. Brazil. (Swainson.)

Only known by the figure of Swainson above referred to.

Sp. 23. *Erycina Timandra*. (Pl. XXIII. fig. 2 and 2 a.)

Wings transparent, colourless; the anterior ones above with black nervures, and a black margin in shape of band surrounding each wing, except for about two-thirds of the posterior margin, the band being broader on the lateral margin: also with a black patch at the base of the wing, and a nearly central broadish transverse band of the same colour terminating a little before the posterior angle on the posterior margin. Posterior wings each produced into two tails, one short tooth-like on the anal angle, and the other long, narrow, nearly of equal width throughout, slightly diverging, placed at the termination of the lateral margin above, with the nerves black; a broad black band on the interior margin, a narrow band of the same colour on the outer margin, and a broadish black band running between the two, but nearer and parallel with the outer margin; all the bands uniting somewhat below the apex of the abdomen, and giving a black ground to the wing and tails below, except where it is partly crossed near the base of the tooth-like tail by a large crimson somewhat lunate spot, which arises on the exterior margin of the wing, and curving thence gently downwards crosses two-thirds the width of the wing, and a small white speck nearly on the outer margin at the termination of the crimson spot. The shorter tail is tipped with white and the longer tail fringed at the apex with the same colour,

and there is also an ashy blue tint on the upper surface of the latter in certain lights. Undersides of the wings the same as the upper, with the exception of a row of bluish white spots across the base of the tails immediately below the crimson spot. Head, antennæ, body and legs black.

Hab. Brazil.

Expansion of wings $1\frac{7}{10}$ inches.

In the Collection of the British Museum.

This species closely approaches to *Ery. Heliconides*, but differs chiefly in its smaller size, anterior wings less rounded on the exterior margin, and the shape of the crimson spot, with a white spot at its extremity on the outer margin. I have only seen one specimen, a male.

Sp. 24. *Erycina Xantippus*, Gray, An. King. pl. 102, fig. 1.

Zeonia Morissei, Bois., Annales Ent. Soc. France,
vol. 6, pl. 14, fig. 7 and 8.

Zeonia Chorineus, E. Doubleday, Brit. Mus. Cat.

Hab. Brazil. Banda oriental. (Morisse).

In the Collection of the British Museum.

The original specimen, from which the figure for the "Animal Kingdom" was drawn, being in the British Museum Collection, there can be no doubt but that it is identical with the *Zeonia Morissei* of Boisduval above referred to. The specific name given in the "Animal Kingdom" must therefore stand good, having the priority. This is another nearly allied species to the two former ones, but may be easily distinguished, by there being two crimson spots in lieu of the crimson band at the base of the tails.
